Carolina Observer.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1823. [NO. 24.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

On accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the northeast side of the north east branch of the Cape-Fear river and on the south-west side of Holly Shelter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in every equal to any land of the same quality in the country. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for its uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side.

That there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expense of money and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three valuable saw mills, some of which *have made plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this* so that it enjoys every facility that can be possibly desired for manufacturing the timber into fit for market, and a market can always be had in Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the owners concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it is presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq. Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and to the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, for a knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a property offered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable prospect of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or lessee, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful devastation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or destruction on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail.

JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 130,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

To Rent,

THE new brick store on Person street, lately occupied by Messrs. Fitzharris & Gallop.

A dwelling house with an excellent garden, cow house and all necessary out-houses, on Dick street, for the residence of the subscriber.

The old Post-office, on Bow street.

For sale or rent, a large lot of ground on Mumford street, formerly Capt. Crusoe's, on which is a spacious and convenient dwelling-house, a large ware house and stable, with other out houses.

A two story house on the north side of Bow street, below McKelleys, calculated for store and dwelling, and a large ware house back thereof.

Four three small houses with gardens, on the west side of Hillsborough street.

An excellent stable and lot of ground on the east side of Hillsborough street, near Wm. Cameron's.

Several lots of ground, in various parts of the town, some of which are under fence. Enquire of

DUNCAN McRAE.

Fayetteville, Aug. 25, 1823.—cop-2mt27

State of North-Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1823.—James Alvis and Maria his wife, John Cochran and Caroline his wife, John Walker and Eliza his wife, vs. Executor of Gen. Thos. Davis, decd. George W. Davis, and Thos. O. Davis—Petition for division.—It appearing to this court, that Thomas Owen Davis is beyond the limits of this state, so that personal service, or notice of this petition, cannot be served upon him: *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer for 6 weeks, for Thos. O. Davis to appear and answer at next term of this court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, or this petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard accordingly.

Test, JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clk.*

6t24

STILLS
MADE & MENDED

In the best manner and at the shortest notice, two doors West of Mrs. Perry's, on Old st. to which place the subscriber has removed his Copper-Smith Shop. Applications made at the store of Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office, will be attended to.

JOHN MACRAE.

Rags! Rags!

CASH, and the highest price, given for clean linen and cotton *RAGS*, at J. W. Cochran's store and Paper Mill.

June 26, 1823. 4.6m

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,

Rudiments,	$2 50
Reading and Writing,	3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work,	6

Music, taught by Madam Veilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20

Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.

Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France.

Drawing and Painting,	$6
French,	6

Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis.

The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments,	$3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes,	6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

Wm. Hamilton.

☞For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1y.1

George W. Ragland.

Fashionable and Elegant Saddlery, &c. &c.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

THE public are respectfully informed, that he has removed from his old stand on *Person Street* to the house formerly in the occupancy of Pierce & Tillinghast, fronting Bow and Person streets, two doors east from the Law Office of I. C. Hooper, Esq.—and expects shortly to receive, by the *Eclipse* from N. York, a new and fashionable selection of Saddlery, Gig Trimmings &c. &c. Every description of *Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Holsters, Vallices, Saddle Wallets, Trunks, &c.* made in the first style of elegance, and all orders executed with promptness and punctuality. He feels thankful for the liberality hitherto conferred upon him, and fondly hopes, by assiduous application to business, to merit a continuance of public patronage

The above articles will be found, on examination no where exceeded for quality of material, fine proportion, or superior workmanship, in any part of the confederated states

September 18, 1823.—13wt28.

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, eloped on the 1st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some home spun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars*.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw—Perry is a blacksmith by trade.

Charles J. Lide.

Marlboro' District, S. C.
April 28, 1823. 10tt

In Equity.

Superior Court of Law and Equity,
September Term, 1823.

John T. Webb and Jacob Lanipty, *vs.* Sophia Webb, Rachel Chairs, William Covington, and Stephen Wall.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court, that Sophia Webb, one of the defendants, is not a resident of this state, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Carolina Observer and Fayetteville Gazette, for three months, that the said Defendant appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Richmond, at the Court-House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to the complainants' bill otherwise judgment will be entered *pro confesso*, and the bill heard ex parte.

E. LOVE, *C. M. E.*

3mt30.

Notice.

ON the 5th day of December next, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, I will sell, without reserve, several valuable NEGROES, belonging to the estate of the late Gen. Thomas Davis: among them are two prime fellows. *Terms of sale*, six months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. At the same time, several valuable Negroes will be hired out for one year.

WM. B. MEARES, *Executor.*

Oct. 29, 1813.—6t27

David Anderson, Jr.

MARBLE CUTTER

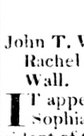
HAVING purchased the Stock of A. Sweetland and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-tables, Head Stones,

And any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also. Building Stone of every description, of the best *Free Stone* & of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay-Street. Fayetteville, N C.

For Sale,



THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay-street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. *A. Turner*, and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers.—Apply to

JOHN M. DOBBIN.

June 12.

Fresh Importation.

Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Shop Furniture, Paints, Oils, Colours, &c.

W. H. Maffett & Co.

HAVE this day received from New-York a *Fresh Supply* of the above articles, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms.

*** A liberal discount for Cash. 18*

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & Co. have just received, in addition to their former Stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots and Shoes of all descriptions, which they offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash or Produce.—Also,

10 Boxes real Whittemore's Cards
50 doz. Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 pr. Nankeen, white Linen and striped Pantaloons
30 Short Jackets
10 doz. Hair Seives
50 boxes Windsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs.

They also continue to manufacture Ladies Boots and Shoes, of different descriptions.

June 4, 823 1.tf.

VALUABLE LANDS
IN EAST FLORIDA,
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale some valuable tracts of land, lying on Tampa or All Saints Bay, Charlotte harbour, and other places in East Florida, which he will dispose of on a liberal credit, for the greater part of the purchase money; or receive in payment improved estates in this state, improved lots in Fayetteville, negroes, or other personal property. Apply to

THOS. STRODE,
Agent for the owner.

Fayetteville, N. C.
July 15, 1823. 7tf-$1p

North-Carolina Register,
AND
UNITED STATES CALENDAR.

A Small Work, bearing the above title, for the year 1823, was compiled by the subscriber, and published last winter, at the printing-office of Messrs. Jos. Gales & Son. In the preface it was announced that should sufficient encouragement be given, a similar publication might in future be annually expected. The design of this publication was, to furnish the citizens generally with a convenient book of reference, containing within a small compass, and at a moderate price, much local information which could not without considerable trouble, be obtained from any other source. From the favorable opinion very generally expressed respecting the uncommon utility of this work, the compiler was led to believe, that public patronage would have equaled his expectation. This expectation, however, so far from being realized, has been more than disappointed.—More than six months have elapsed since the Register has issued from the press—and the sale has not yet defrayed the expences of printing. Thus, instead of being remunerated for their labor, the Editor and the Printer are both out of pocket. A very moderate compensation would have satisfied both; but neither of them can think of continuing a publication which must subject them to a loss. Preparations have been made for the publication of a Register for 1824; and for presenting it to the public in a state of considerable improvement; embracing the correction of several errors which could not well have been avoided in the first Register, together with an accession of valuable information, which the first did not contain; but unless some assurance of a more extensive sale can be secured, the project of continuing a Register for N. Carolina must be entirely abandoned. If such assurance can be obtained in a reasonable time, the work, now preparing, will, in due season, be committed to the press. In such an event, it will appear by the time fixed for the meeting of the Legislature of this State; and such copies as may be engaged will be sent to the several counties by the return of their respective representatives. Those who feel interested in encouraging the Work here referred to, are requested to inform the subscriber by letter, free of postage, of the number of copies they are willing to take; and it is desirable that this should be done with as little delay as possible—as the work, if printed at all, ought to be in the press before the 1st of September. COLIN M'IVER.

Fayetteville July 24, 1823. 9*

ENTERTAINMENT,
By D. D. Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south-east of the Court-House square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6, 1823.—19*

To Rent,

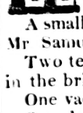
And immediate possession given,

THE houses and lot on Mumford street, late in the occupancy of Maj. Frink.—The dwelling-house contains several well finished rooms, and there is on the lot every necessary out-house for the accommodation of a genteel family, an excellent garden, all in thorough repair.

JAMES TOWNES.

Fayetteville, Aug 28, 1823.—13tf

To Rent,



A Comfortable dwelling house, and ½ acre lot, with all the improvements thereon, near the halfway bridge to Campbellton.

A smalldwelling house and lot on Pearson-st. near Mr Samuel Pearce's dwelling.

Two tenements (next above Mr. W. L. McNeill's) in the brick row, with large and convenient cellars.

One vacant lot near Mr Sutherland's dwelling.

One do. near the intended canal basin.

One do. east side of Winslow street.

Should any person prefer leasing, the vacant lots will be leased for a number of years. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to

HENRY W. AYER,
Agen. for the owners.

Fayetteville, Aug. 13, 1823.—11*

Blanks of all kinds,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LAW REGISTER
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

FOR Sale, at the Book Store of John McRae, a few copies of "*The Annual Law Register of the United States*, Vols. 3d. & 4th, (Royal 8vo. Pages 1452,) containing 'State Law and Regulations, &c.' By *William Griffith*, Esq. counsellor at law, and late one of the Judges of the circuit court of the United States, for the third circuit. Price $5 a volume.

This original and extensive work, contains a full view of the Laws, and pecuiar Regulations in each of the 24 states, necessary to be known to gentlemen of the Bar, judges, executive officers, conveyancers, creditors, merchants, land-holders, and other citizens throughout the United States.

Opinions.

Extract of a letter from DAVID HOFFMAN, *Esq. Professor of law in the University of Maryland.*

'I am much delighted with the work as far as it has progressed. It will be invaluable to the country at large.'

After a full copy, of the two volumes complete, had been received by Professor Hoffman, and in reply to a letter in which the Editor apologised for using, in a circular notice, the foregoing extract, he observes, 'I regret that you should have deemed it at all necessary to apologise for the use of the little extract from my letter; I confess, however, that it would have been more agreeable to me to have spoken more particularly and to the point, of the utility and excellence of your work, had I supposed that my feeble testimony would have been either used, or of any avail.'

Extract of a letter from B. W. LEIGH, *Esq. Counsellor at law, Richmond, Virginia.*

'Let me congratulate you on your progress, which far exceeds my utmost expectations. I have examined the important heads of each of the numbers, as they came on: so far, your friends have every reason to be satisfied, and the publick at large must acknowledge, that you have fulfilled your engagements to the letter.'

Extract of a letter from J. CABELL BRECKINRIDGE, *Esq. Secretary of State, Kentucky.*

'I regret exceedingly that the subscription for this valuable and interesting work was not more extensively circulated in Kentucky, but am satisfied it will sell well here.'

Extract of a letter from CHARLES G. HAINES, *Esq. Counsellor at law, New-York.*

'I am very anxious to obtain a copy of your invaluable work. I will notice its merits in the next Law Journal.'

We have examined the 3d & 4th Volumes of the Law Register of the United States, just published by Judge *Griffith*, comprising a summary of State Law and Regulations, for each of the 24 States. Having taken the liberty in December, 1820, to recommend to the patronage of the American Publick, and particularly to the gentlemen of the Bar in the United States, Mr. *Griffith's* general design, in establishing the Law Register, we are of opinion that in the execution of that branch of it comprised in these Volumes, Mr. *Griffith* has completely redeemed the pledge given in his prospectus, and that the work will be a very important addition to the Library of every Lawyer.

RICH. HARISON, JOHN WELLS.
THOS. ADDIS EMMET, SAML. BOYD.
JOS. OGDEN HOFFMAN, S. JONES.

New-York, June, 1823.

☞[These Volumes, 3d & 4th, contain a *distinct* branch, and no way connected with the 1st & 2d. which comprise the "Federal System," and are in preparation. So that purchasers or subscribers, need not, necessarily, have the 1st & 2d.

It was thought most advisable, to include "State Laws and Regulations" together, in one body, and to publish them first, as being of most immediate importance.]

Almanacks, for 1824.

GALE'S North-Carolina Almanack, for 1824, by the gross, dozen, or single, just received and for sale, by

STUART, BIRDSALL & Co.

October 15, 1823.—20*

ABIJAH WHITING
Has Just Received,

2 Cases Men's Leghorn Hats,
12 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 Black and white Leghorn do.
20 Lb. Bonnet Wire,
42 Nests Bandboxes,
10 do. Packing do.

ALSO,

A handsome assortment of

Dry Goods,

which are offered at Wholesale and Retail, Low for CASH.

May 15. 50:ft

RHEUMATISMS
AND
Inflammations Cured.

IT IS A FACT,

THAT Rheumatisms of ordinary kind can be almost infallibly cured, and Rheumatic Pains always mitigated, in a few hours, by the use of Dr. PIERRE E. BRANDINE'S *Anti-Rheumatic Salve*. Tho' most valuable for its efficacy in Rheumatisms, this Salve is probably not surpassed in the cure of Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds broken Breasts, sore Nipples, and other external inflammations. A more valuable Family Medicine, it is presumed, has never been offered. Sold in tin boxes, at one dollar, with printed directions and certificates of its utility. Druggists will at present be furnished on commission or can be purchased at a liberal deduction.

R. EDWARDS, *Agent*,
At Charleston, for the Southern States

A few boxes of this invaluable medicine for sale at the store of

O P. STARK.

Committed

TO the jail of this county, a negro man by the name of *LEWIS*, about 25 or 26 years of age. He is of a light complexion for a negro, stammers in his speech when a little frightened, and somewhat cross-eyed. Said Lewis is about five feet seven and a half inches high; and says he belongs to John Kirby or Robert Ledbetter, of Dinwiddie county, Va.—The said John Kirby left said *Lewis* at a Mr. Hill's, near Cheraw, S. C. The owner of said Lewis is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, *Jail'r.*

Oct. 3, 1823.——18?

NEW GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,
(*At the old stand of Porter & Lewis, first door west of Cape-Fear Bank,*)

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, which are offered for sale on such terms as cannot fail of giving the most perfect satisfaction.—*ALSO*,

1500 doz. of Shell and imitation Combs
150 do. fine Ivory do
100 do. dressing and pocket do
15 cases of Leghorn and straw Bonnets
60 nests of Bandboxes
100 boxes Shaving Soap:

With a variety of articles wanted by country dealers, who are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

Fayetteville, October 30.——22*

C. P. & S. W. Tillinghast,

OFFER for sale, at reduced prices, the following goods, part of which are on hand, and the remainder on the river, and at Wilmington:

100 sacks Liverpool ground Salt,
25 do. do. blown do.
20 bags good Coffee,
4 hhds. fair Sugar,
10 bbls. common do.
5 hhds. Molasses,
25 casks cut and wrought Nails,
10 tons assorted Swede Iron,
99 ps. 42 inch Dundee Bagging,
1000 bush. Liverpool and Alum Salt,
15 boxes Tin plates,
1 hhd. Jamaica Rum,
3 do. N. E. do.

Also, green Copperas, Shear moulds, Cotton and Wool Cards, Pepper, Spice, German and blistered Steel, Indigo, Logwood, Madder, Pearl Ashe, Powder and Shot, &c. &c.; with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hard-ware, and Cutlery.

Ha[illegible] Oct. 30, 1823.—4t25.

Auction Store.

WILLKINGS & CO. have, by the late arrivals, received an additional supply of GROCERIES and other articles, which they now offer for sale:

30 hhds Molasses
32 bags Coffee
20 do Pepper and Spice
1 pipe Cog. Brandy
2 do Holland Gin
3 hhds 4th proof Jamaica Rum
2 do 3d proof West India do
4 quarter casks of Wine
10 boxes, 12 bot. each, Sherry do
7 do do Champaign do
12 do do Dyer's Currant do
20 barrels Loaf Sugar
10 do Brown do
10 do Mullett
5 casks Cheese
100 boxes 8 by 10 Window Glass
50 do 10 by 12 do
25 boxes Tea China
5 do Dinner do
5 do Cotton Cards
10 barrels Copperas.

Also, a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

October 30, 1823.——3t24.

CHARLES T. HAIGH,

HAS just received an additional supply of GROCERIES, and now offers for sale the following stock:

12 hhds. prime St. Croix Sugar,
50 bbls. handsome Porto Rico do.
10 bbls. Loaf Sugar,
15 hhds. Demerara Molasses,
6 hhds. prime Green Coffee,
25 bags good Havana do.
10 bags black Pepper and Spice,
Imperial and Hyson Teas, in qr. chests,
50 ps. Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 tons Swedes Iron, assorted,
1 ton Patent Shot, do.
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads, do.
10 boxes Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
12 gross Wine Bottles,
6 casks Trace Chains,
Mould Candles,
best Flotant Indigo,
Share Moulds, German blistered Steel,
Liverpool and Alum Salt.

21tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and customers, that he has just received, at his stand on Old street, his supply of new and fashionable GOODS, consisting of superfine and common blue and black Clothes and Cassimeres; elegant striped Cassimeres; superior Satinetts and real Tartan Plaids; fancy silk and toilinett Vestings; with a variety of other articles, all of which he will sell on the lowest terms for *Cash*. ARCHIBALD GRAHAM.

October 28, 1823.—6t27.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,

For sale by J. HUSKE.

Iron Foundry.

THE subscribers having been appointed agents for an Iron Foundry and Finishing Shop in New-York, will receive orders for all kinds of Iron and Brass castings, wrought Iron works, particularly for Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Steam Engine work, Tobacco Presses, Cotton Screws, &c.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Oct. 22, 1823.——4t24

Yadkin Navigation Company.

A MEETING of the President and Directors of this Company will be held at the house of William H. Slaughter, in the town of Salisbury, on Tuesday, the 18th of November next. Also, a general meeting of the Stockholders, will be held at the same place, on Thursday, the 20th of November next, being the Tuesday and Thursday of Rowan County Court.

A. D. MURPHEY, *President.*

October 22, 1823.——3t24

Illinois Lands.

THE subscriber has for sale, Soldiers' Patents for Lands in Illinois. As these lands were granted by government, there can be no dispute as to the title; and the known fertility of the soil in that state, and the continual tide of emigration which is flowing thither, render it unnecessary to say any thing as to their value. THOMAS STRODE.

October 29, 1823.——3*

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, on the morning of the 24th instant, an indented apprentice by the name of John Harris, aged 16 or 17 years, light complected and sandy hair. Twelve and a half cents reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me; but no expenses will be paid. All persons are forbid, under the strictest rigor of the law, from harbouring, employing or any wise concealing him.

DUNCAN SMITH.

Oct. 30, 1823.—3t24

Political.

MR. CALHOUN.

A communication, signed "*A Citizen,*" appeared in the Raleigh Register of the 24th ultimo, in which Mr. Calhoun was accused, "of being the enemy of the militia, and the friend of a large standing army; as being actuated by a desire to systematically discredit the militia, in order to hold up a large military establishment; of endeavoring to discountenance the wholesome regulation of keeping expenditures within the bounds of appropriations, and of being opposed to the accountability of public agents." The editor of the Washington Republican has fully refuted these stale and malicious slanders; and from his reply to them, we make the following extracts:—

Mr. Calhoun, who is thus charged with extravagance, has done more for economy, than all the leaders of the radicals, including the chief, put together. What we assert is matter of public record, and cannot be contradicted. By turning to the Reports of the 1st Session of the 17th Congress, Vol. 7, No. 83, it will be seen that he has reduced the expenses, per man, from $451 57, which was the amount of the cost when he entered on the duties of the War Department, to $287 02 per man: and that, after making allowance for reduction in the prices of provisions, and other articles of supply, and the reduction in the establishment itself, he has made an annual saving in the army alone, of $1 349,218 06, or, in round numbers, of nearly *one million, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.*—So much for his enmity to economy!

He is accused also of being the enemy of the militia, and the friend of a large standing army; a slander without the slightest proof, and directly contrary to fact. Mr Calhoun has never advocated a large military establishment. He has been the advocate, however, of military science, of military organization, and the stability of the military establishment. His great object has been to substitute science for numbers; that is to say, with the least possible force, to have the requisite military experience and military knowledge. In the present state of the world, he believes these, to a certain extent, to be necessary to preserve the independence of all countries, not as *against* the militia, but in aid of the militia, rendering them efficient, by acting in concert with a small but perfect corps of regulars.—He has, indeed, done much to preserve the present military organization and the means of military education, or in other words, the Academy at West Point, against the rude attacks of the radicals, but not as the friend of a large military establishment, or the enemy of the militia, but as the friend of military science.

These feelings have actuated him from the first. We accordingly find, when the army was reduced, after the late war, in fixing the peace establishment, 10,000 was his extreme number, while many of the leading republicans, among whom were Mr. Clay, Governor Bibb, and even President Monroe himself, were for retaining a force of from 15,000 to 20,000. Mr. Calhoun had, even then, no great aversion to 6,000; but insisted that, of whatever number the establishment should consist, it should be permanently fixed, and not subjected to incessant fluctuations, from the attacks of artful and designing men. He believed that nothing was more hostile to a proper spirit in the army, or the improvement of its discipline, than incessant fluctuations; and, thus feeling, he was anxious that the establishment should be rather small than rather large. How shameful then, the endeavour to excite a suspicion against one, whose course has, upon this, as well as all other points, been so patriotic and unexceptionable.

But he is averse to the wholesome regulation of keeping expenditures within the appropriations! Can any assertion be more slanderous? Where is the proof? Not the slightest tittle of evidence has been offered to uphold it, and not the slightest can be produced. So far from being true, the very reverse is the fact, in this instance, as in the others. Mr. Calhoun has never drawn a cent from the Treasury, which was not authorised by law; and has even evinced the most anxious determination to make the appropriations specific; and next, to reduce to the most minute and certain heads, the estimates on which the appropriations are founded. To him the country is indebted for the present admirable system of specific appropriations. Previous to 1817, there was no such thing, virtually, as specific appropriations; each appropriation, by the then existing law, being liable, at the discretion of the President, to be transferred to any other head of appropriation: the whole being thus placed under executive control.—Mr. Calhoun, then a member of Congress, saw the evil; and, by great and vigorous efforts, in opposition to Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury, and who, in a letter to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, opposed the change, succeeded in correcting it to a great extent, although not fully, as Mr. Crawford obtained an injurious modification of the proposed measure.—When Mr. Calhoun came into the War Department, he continued to be actuated by the same feeling; and has succeeded, by unremitting exertions, in reducing the expenditures of the Department to specific heads, and confining expenditures to appropriations, without a single exception: a circumstance which has never occurred before his time.

Not contented with these slanders, the writer in the Register, holds him up as the enemy of the system of accountability. He, whose whole conduct has been one devoted effort to enforce accountability, and that with the greatest success. When he came into office, he found the unsettled balances of his Department amounting to about forty millions of dollars. He has reduced them to three or four millions. He found the public agents with a large and unsettled balance in their hands; but, by the most vigorous efforts, he has now reduced this Department to such method and accountability, that the whole of the expenditures, (we speak almost literally,) is accounted for within the year, according to the act of Congress. It is thus, that accumulating balances against the government, are prevented;—it is thus, the agents of the government are taught punctuality;—and it is thus, public losses have been almost entirely prevented. Although there are about three thousand disbursing officers in the War Department, scattered over the whole extent of this great country, and many very remote from the seat of government, we venture to say, such is the perfection to which the system of accountability has been brought, in this Department, that not a tenth per cent. will be lost, by accident, or by fraud, in the entire disbursements of the Department, for the year.

CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

At a public dinner at Lynchburg, Va. on the 4th of July, chancellor Taylor, after giving a toast, said:—

"I rise Mr. President and Vice President, to express, with your permission, and that of my fellow-citizens around, my impression on a subject of deep concern to the United States.

The mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States calls out loudly for amendment. The present method is the result of intrigue—sanctioned, too, by the most of the members of Congress; a most palpable *fraud upon the rights of suffrage.* The power of correcting this evil is vested in the people, if they will exercise it. Let them discharge those members who uphold a presidential caucus, and substitute those in their places who will use their utmost efforts to procure such amendments of the federal constitution, as will produce one uniform mode of elections, by districts, in each state throughout the United States. Then, and not till then, will the government be administered by a President and Vice President of their own choice."

The personal friends of Mr. Crawford, among whom we rank the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, Democratic Press, and National Advocate, have affected to attach much importance to the circumstance of their favorite candidate for the Presidency having been invited by Mr. Jefferson to visit him at Monticello. Had not this invitation been improperly handled, it might never have been known that the venerable patriarch of democracy had extended the same civility to John Quincy Adams, who, feeling impelled by filial regard, to avail himself of the summer recess at Washington, to visit his aged parent, was under the necessity of declining it.—*Boston Patriot.*

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

The number of freshmen entered at this seminary, on the commencement of the present academic year, is 64. It has in total 267 under graduates, 32 Theological students, 8 Law students, 76 students who attended the last courses of Lectures at the Medical School, connected with the University, though located in Boston. The whole number therefore 383

Lord Byron.—A gentleman who has just arrived at Boston from Leghorn, and who had a personal interview with his lordship, states that he has cast his fortune on a single point, to *sink or swim with the Greeks* He is said to have purchased a brig entire, and embarked his whole fortune for the purpose of proceeding to Constantinople, to endeavor to release a number of Greeks held in captivity there, mostly belonging to Scio. If he is frustrated, it is his intention to buckle on his armour, and breast the storm of war.

On the cutting of Steel by soft Iron.

From Silliman's Journal of Science and Arts.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, from the Reverend Herman Daggett, dated Cornwall, Con. Feb. 3, 1823.

"I take the liberty to communicate to you a fact, which has lately come to my knowledge, and which, I judge, may be of considerable use to mechanics, and perhaps in philosophy. It may not, however, be new to you.

"Mr. Barnes, (a cabinet maker of this place) had occasion to repair a cross cut saw, (a saw to be used by two persons) of a very hard plate, which would require considerable labor in the usual way of filing. He recollected having heard that the Shakers sometimes made use of what he called a buzz, to cut iron. He therefore made a circular plate of sheet iron, (a piece of stove pipe,) fixed an axis to it, and put it in his lathe, which gave it a very powerful rotary motion. While in motion, he applied to it a common file, to make it perfectly round and smooth; but the file was cut in two by it, while it received itself no impression. He then applied a piece of rock-crystal, which had the desired effect. He then brought under it the sawplate, which in a few minutes was neatly and completely cut through longitudinally. When he stopped the buzz, he found it had received no wear from the operation, and that he could immediately apply his fingers to it, without perceiving much sensible heat. During the operation, there appeared a band of intense fire round the buzz, continually emitting sparks with great violence. He afterwards marked the saw for teeth, and in a short time cut them out by the same means. It seemed evident, that the buzz, in effecting the division, never came in actual contact with the plate."

ROT IN SHEEP.

Dried Juniper berries are the best antidote against this destructive epidemic. As soon as the slightest symptoms of it appear in a flock, a handful of these berries should be given for every two sheep per day, and to be continued until all apprehension is removed.

Haverhill Gazette.

INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 2.

The packet ship Canada, Captain Macey, arrived on Saturday afternoon from Liverpool. She sailed on the 29th of September.

The Paris papers contain little intelligence of much importance. A private letter states, that opinion is divided on the rumour of the capture of Matagorda, another outwork of Cadiz; but if it were taken, in a military point of view, it would little benefit the besiegers, as it is completely commanded by the Puntales. The French liberals at Paris, report that Lopez Banos and Amor are marching in force upon the rear of the French; that Gallicia is rising; and that Campillo, previous to the occupation of Corunna by the invaders, embarked with upwards of 2,000 men to join the constitutionalists in another quarter.

The Liverpool Mercury says, the accounts from Greece are of a mixed, but upon the whole of a favourable nature. On the one hand it is stated that Seraskier Mahomet Pacha had entered Livadia with his army, and was advancing towards Corinth; and on the other, that accounts had been received confirmatory of the defeat of the division of the army of the Pacha of Scutari, near Agrapha. It is also stated, that in the late fire at Constantinople, the magazines near the arsenal were destroyed, and that continual apprehensions were entertained of fresh excesses from the fanatical musselmen, who were enraged at the disastrous course of public events.

Intelligence has been received at St. Petersburg to August, from Odessa, which states that "the Porte has made propositions of Peace to the Greeks; she has offered to give them the same rights as Moldavia and Wallachia; but the Greek Government have not returned an answer."

The French official account of the capture of Trocadero states the Spaniards to have had about 150 men killed, and 256 wounded; 900 prisoners, and more than 50 pieces of battering cannon. It does not make mention of the loss of the French.

From the other despatches of Guilleminot it appears that some of the officers of Ballasteros' army have refused to acknowledge the Regency, but were unable to excite the soldiers to follow their example. The quiescent state in which Ballasteros and Molitor have remained since the capitulation of the former, causes some alarm to the French, as it appears to indicate that they dare not trust the renegade. The reports of the submission of Zayas and the town of Carthagena prove to be false.

Accounts from Vienna dated 3d September, furnish the following—"The Count will return home to-morrow; the Emperor will not remain, but will depart on the 11th inst. for the frontiers of Poland, where he will have an interview with his Ally the Emperor of Russia. The place of their meeting will be Czernowitz. Prince Metternich accompanies His Majesty. It is pretended in the political circles that this interview is the forerunner of a Congress, which will probably take place at Milan, when the affairs of Spain and Portugal will be discussed."

The French papers state that the Constitutionalists constantly desert to the French from the Isle of Leon, and that the crews of eight Spanish gun boats, taking advantage of their officers, who had gone to the theatre, abandoned their moorings and gave themselves up to the French fleet.

The fortress of Santona capitulated on the 11th of September.

Countless swarms of locusts have done great damage in several provinces of southern Russia.

It is stated, that the dissensions between the the Regency of Madrid and their adherents, and the French were every day increasing.—The partizans of the Regency are said to be very much incensed that the Cabinet of St. James has not thought fit to recognise their government. The English papers confirm the defeat of the French under Moncey, near Tarragona, in a general battle, with the loss of 600 killed, 900 wounded, 170 prisoners and 100 mules. The loss of the Spanish was 250 killed, and 800 wounded.

It is asserted by several of the London papers, that Consuls have been appointed to several of the South American States, on behalf of Great Britain—preparatory, it is hoped, to a full recognition of their independence.—On this subject, and previous to the above report, the Liverpool Mercury remarks—"The docks of our town amply exhibit the value of our South American trade, and it behoves our merchants not only to follow the example of their brother traders in London, by petitioning for the appointment of Consuls to the new governments, but for the immediate acknowledgment of the Independence of Colombia and other Provinces, now virtually beyond the redemption of the mother country, without the aid of foreign gold and forces."—Mr. Canning, in answer to the petitions, informed them that the subject was under consideration.

PAMPELUNA, it appears by a French Telegraphic Despatch, has surrendered, after having experienced the fire of the French artillery; the citadel is ruined, which, with the town, capitulated—the garrison prisoners of war, and to be conducted to France.

In the Liverpool Corn Exchange Report of the 23d of September, it is remarked, that "the weather during the last week, has been very unseasonable for the harvest in this and the more northern districts, where they are later; notwithstanding which, the corn, during the last week, has been very inanimate."

The Morning Chronicle of the 15th of September, contains, in nine columns, the account of a grand Whig Dinner, given at Glasgow, on the 10th of September, to Mr. Brougham and Mr. Denman.

It is said that Mr. Bangliss, of Birmingham, has invented a self-acting machine, that will convey the mails through the kingdom, at the rate of 12 miles an hour.

The London Courier of Sept. 11, observes, "the Russian government has abandoned the ridiculous pretensions it set forth respecting the boundaries upon the shores of the Pacific, and by which it was proposed to turn that Ocean into a Lake, subject to the power of the Autocrat."

FROM THE LONDON COURIER, OF SEPTEMBER 18.

The last news received by Ministers from Spain was of great moment.

When Sir W. A'Court transmitted the despatches to Captain Jones, of the Sappho, he gave him to understand that as they were of extraordinary importance, he trusted every possible exertion would be used to expedite their arrival in England, and delivery at the Foreign Office. The Sappho, as our readers know, arrived at Portsmouth last Friday, and yesterday, Mr. Secretary Canning sent a requisition to Sir George Cockburn, the Lord in attendance at the Admiralty, for a King's ship to carry out the reply to Sir W. A'Court. The Sappho was immediately appointed to that duty, and Captain Jones was requested to travel to Portsmouth with the King's Messenger, lest any delay should take place from the employing of separate conveyances.

It is understood that the French Ministers have formally annulled the Decree issued by the Duke d'Angouleme at Andujar, respecting the release of persons imprisoned in Spain for political offences. The Russian Cabinet had for some time urged the repeal of this Decree. It is not yet known what effect this measure will have upon the feelings of his Royal Highness.—Every means have been adopted to reconcile him to it, but the thing is done, and the Regency at Madrid, supported by a foreign Power, had gained their point.—Whether the Duke d'Angouleme, will or can, consistent with his feelings, continue in the command of the French army, is a question which we do not presume to answer—but it would be difficult to conceive any event more likely to be productive of important consequences upon the fate of Spain, and more particularly upon any negociations which may be pending.

That negociations have been for some time going on with the Cortes, we have every reason to believe, and the brilliant success of the French, had, it is known, led to such consistency in the discussion, that reasonable prospects were entertained of ultimate success.—But it is to be apprehended that this disavowal of the Duke may produce unfavorable effects upon any negociations should it transpire at Cadiz during their progress.

In the meantime, the streets of Cadiz have been paved, and other modes of resistance adopted, in the event of the rupture of the discussions that have been entered into

It often affords matter of serious reflection, that opposite principles and systems should lead to the same results, and that the prolongation of the contest, and the horrors of a civil war may be as much owing to the influence of a foreign Power upon the Regency of Madrid, as to the violent pretensions of the Cortes at Cadiz. During all this time the wretched king of Spain is obliged to make common cause with his gaolers, and he, whose safety and freedom have been made the *sine qua non* in every discussion, is exposed to great and imminent danger.

BATTLE IN CATALONIA.

Extract of a letter from Tarragona, dated the 28th August, received through France:—"Our victories of yesterday and to-day have been complete; the enemy under M. Moncey, attacked our line from the Sea to the Raus Road; his columns were led into action by many superior Officers, who attempted to turn our flanks and get possession of the heights of Loretta and Mount Oliva; it was evidently his intention to establish himself in these positions, which gave him an opportunity of pressing the blockade, and eventually detaching a part of his forces against his Excellency General Mina, a measure which he had attempted on the 27th, and failed in, through the decision, promptness, and courage, manifested during the sortie, which dislodged his advanced posts, and endangered the safety of the division left to cover the blockade. His Excellency General Milans, taught by the example of Suchet's movements in 1810-11, had caused redoubts to be constructed near the aqueduct, on the heights, and on our right, between the last bastion and the sea; these commanded all the roads, covered the defiles, and secured a retreat in case of reverse; the extreme left was flanked by the Fracoli and Fort Royal. At 8 o'clock on the moring of the 28th, the enemy advanced in three columns on Mount Oliva and the Loretto; the third acted as a reserve and consequently came into action to connect and sustain the others. His light troops penetrated between the rocks and vineyards, under cover of which they kept up a destructive fire; the columns supported them, and made several attempts to carry our positions, but were repulsed with vigour.

About twelve o'clock all the enemy's forces had come up—and by the advance of the reserve, their right flank was exposed, and gave us an opportunity of attacking, in turn.—General Milans directed the advance of Llobera's brigade, by the left it turned the Oliva, and the enemies' right, and caused some confusion in his columns. The General directed a simultaneous movement upon the whole line; Llobera threatened to take the enemy in reserve, and endangered his retreat, which he commenced about one, at first with considerable order, but the Royalists throwing away their arms, and flying in dispersion introduced a panic which all his efforts could not prevent—our soldiers charged them in this state, and completed a glorious victory.—The enemy left about four hundred killed on the field, and three hundred wounded fell into our hands, who have been carried to the hospital of San Jose, and attended by our Surgeons. Our loss amounts to 3 officers, 35 men killed; 8 officers. 100 men wounded. The enemy has resumed his position near Altafulla, and apparently, for the present, abandoned the hope of making a detachment against the Commander in chief, or disturbing our cantonments. We have daily communication with Barcelona by Villanueva and Sitges, as well as by coasters; the distance is but hours, or 17 leagues; and the blockade little impediment, our position is strong, we are full of confidence."

Madrid dates to the 7th September Moncey, it is reported, is resolved to Catalonia, if he does not receive a reinforcement of 10,000. It is also said that Lauria demands more troops, and that all Gallicia in commotion. It is difficult to conceive rapidity with which the most extraordinary reports succeed each other in this capital. All occupations have ceased, and the public places are always crowded with people, whose only object is to hear and discuss the news.

FROM THE JOURNAL DES DEBATS.

ODESSA, AUGUST 2.

[Extract of a private Letter.]—Peace between Persia and Turkey was signed at Ezerum, on the 16th of July, under the influence of the English Ambassador, whose Secretary was the mediator. The Greeks have now no other ally but the government of Constantinople, which is at present seriously occupied with the suppression of the Janissaries. This project seems to promise some vigour in the government, but it will be attended with some danger, and may lead to a crisis which will decide the existence of a Grand Seignior. We may venture to predict that there will before long be a decisive catastrophe. The Turkish agents try to console the Greeks for the peace with Persia, by telling them that Lord Strangford had received a courier from the Court in 23 days, who had brought him instructions to insist on the absolute independence of the Morea.

(FROM THE COURIER FRANCOIS.)

LEGHORN, SEPT.

The last intelligence from the Levant announces that the Greeks of the islands are preparing in concert a great naval expedition, which will be immediately directed towards the coast of Asia Minor. The point fixed for the junction of all their forces is, it is said, the island of Samos. To judge by the preparations and the great armaments which are making, the enterprize will be of the most important character. The inhabitants of Samos have been excused from furnishing their contingent for the fitting out of the Grand fleet, being chiefly destined for the intended expedition. On the departure of the last despatches there were 15000 Albaniot soldiers completely equipped and armed.—Many Greek corps from the other islands had already joined them. The zeal and activity of the Ipsariots are particularly conspicuous. They not only undertake the most gallant enterprizes themselves, but they are always ready to take an active part in those which are undertaken by the other islanders.

It is generally believed in the Levant that the object of this expedition is to get possession of the town of Smyrna. It is also reported, that the European men of war in these seas will not suffer this town to be attacked. But the report does not falsify the Greeks; who maintain that, if European property is respected, they will have no just ground of complaint, and cannot interfere in a matter which does not concern them, unless they wish to violate the existing neutrality, declare themselves the Allies of the Turks, and take an active part in the war. Now the captains of European vessels have instructions, say the Greeks, directly opposite to so violent a measure.

The greatest union now reigns in all the Isles. That of Syros, which resisted for a long time, refused to listen to any arrangement with the Hellenic Government, is now governed by two Hydriot Epori, and is perfectly satisfied with the moderate manner in which they exercise their authority. The Catholics or Latins are also reconciled with the other Greeks, since the incendiaries who excited them to discord have been expelled from the Isles. A similar reconciliation has also taken place in the Isles of Naxos and Santorin, where the principal Catholic inhabitants have recently entered into the service of the Hellenic confederation.

With regard to Riego, whose movements have excited so much interest, the following private account is given. It is to be taken with many grains of allowance, as it comes from the enemy, and from Madrid, where no truth is admitted except such as flatter the French cause. It confirms, however, the important fact that Riego had taken the route of Andalusia, and shews that large bodies of Constitutionalists are still in full activity in the heart of Spain.

"PRIVATE ACCOUNTS.

"*Madrid, Sept.* 17.—The following intelligence from Cabara (Grenada), dated the 11th inst.

"Since the 24th of August, the troops of the corps of Ballesteros have been collected here, and at Montilla, Lucena and Priego. Guided by the hope of gaining them to the revolutionary cause, Riego, after having abandoned Malaga to the French, advanced in the direction of our cantonments, with from 3,000 to 4,000 infantry, and from 7 to 800 horse. Yesterday, about 9 in the morning, he presented himself at Priego, in front of Ballesteros, who occupied a defensive position along the Cabra road, while the division of Gen. Bassa occupied the right of Priego.

"Immediately a discharge of musketry took place, and Riego demanded a parley: Ballesteros agreed to an interview, and suggested that the troops on both sides should keep their positions. Every thing appeared arranged, when the escort of Riego suddenly seized that of Ballasteros, disarmed it, and kept the General prisoner in the house which he occupied at Priego in common with Riego. Informed of this treason, Gen. Balanzat put his troops, and prepared to act against the forces of Riego. He sent an order to the Commissary who was at Cabara, to despatch to Izingar the necessary rations for his troops. The corps which was here has proceeded

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Postscript.—Just at the most critical mo-
ent, the French, commanded by Gen. Bon-
main, suddenly appeared. They rushed
th their ordinary impetuosity upon the troops
Riego and put them completely to rout.—
his revolutionary chief is closely pursued."

"The Empecinado, whose corps is redu-
d to 300 men, had the temerity to summon
lencia on the 10th inst. He demanded a
ntribution of 60,000 reals, upon pain of re-
ning the city to ashes. The only answer re-
ived by the Commandant, was to march out
d face him, when this chief of brigands
mefully took to flight."—[*Nat. Gaz.*

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1823.

THE SYNOD,

Of the Presbyterian Church of North-Car-
lina, commenced their Annual Session in this
wn on Thursday last, and closed it on the
Monday morning following. During their ses-
on, many excellent and animated discourses
ere delivered; and on the Sabbath, the
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was
dministered to a large number of communi-
nts. We are promised a more particular ac-
unt for our next paper; and to that we must
fer our readers, or such of them,—and we
esume the number is not small,—who feel
n interest in the spread of the gospel, and
e triumph of the Redeemer's kingdom.

The Delegates from the several counties in
he western part of the state, were to have as-
embled in Raleigh on Monday last, for the
urpose of devising some more effectual plan
or bringing the subject of a Convention more
ully before the people, and for adopting such
ther measures as may be deemed expedient,
or promoting the objects which the West have
n view. This meeting, notwithstanding the
ssertions of such writers as "*D.*" in the Reg-
ster, will speak the sentiments of the western
people; and whatever measures may be agreed
pon, we have no doubt will receive their
eady sanction, and zealous co-operation. We
perceive that the communication of "D." in
he Raleigh Register, which we noticed in our
paper of the 30th ultimo, has been eagerly
opied into the Elizabeth City Star and the
Wilmington Recorder, with the intention, no
doubt, of counteracting any favorable impres-
ions which this meeting of Delegates might
make on the minds of the people in the east-
ern counties, by creating a belief, that many
of the counties which these delegates repre-
sent, are decidedly opposed to any alteration
of the constitution: and it may have the de-
sired effect. But will the circulation of these
misrepresentations not have a tendency, like-
wise, to hasten the event which they are in-
tended to retard? will they not tend to pro-
duce a still stronger conviction on the minds
of our fellow-citizens in the West, that a re-
moval of their grievances must be accomplish-
ed by *themselves*, or not at all? If once this
opinion become general in the western part of
the state, there will then be *no farther inducement for delay*. Those who make, and those
who circulate, these false statements, should
look a little more closely to the consequences,
and recollect that what may cause a false securi-
ty in one quarter, may also excite a powerful
action in another.

It may astonish our readers a little to be told,
that the *Wilmington Recorder* had *once* the
magnanimity to acknowledge that the claims
of the West were founded in justice, and that
our "system of representation was *notoriously incorrect*;" but incredible as this may appear,
it is indeed *true!* The Recorder *once* thought,
that the people *had something* to complain of
under our present constitution; that this in-
strument was imperfect and needed amend-
ment, and that the interest of the state called
for its revision: the Recorder, we say, *once*
thought so, and frankly avowed it; but alas!
poor human nature! interest was too power-
ful for justice. *Interest* held up her magic
glass, and the constitution all at once became
a master-piece of wisdom; the imperfections in
our "representative system," vanished; and
the people had "*nothing*" to complain of!—
That we may not be accused of misrepresent-
ation, or of stating what is not true, we make
the following extract from an editorial article
in the Recorder of July, (we do not recollect
the date of the month, but we believe about the
20th,) 1819, the authority of which cannot be
questioned:

FROM THE CAPE-FEAR RECORDER, JULY, 1819.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

We feel all the love and affection for North
Carolina, that arises from the consideration
that she gave us birth, while we bow to her
institutions with that submission that is due
to the parent; yet we think that her imper-
fections may be developed without subject-
ing us to the charge of disobedience. She pos-
sesses resources that will never leave her in
the rear of consideration and importance
among her sister states, *if the niggardly con-
duct, parsimoniously and disgraceful, which
has hitherto directed her councils, is changed.*
Her resources, although they cannot vie with
the larger states in extent of population and
wealth, yet place her in a respectable situ-
ation. But have her rulers done their part to
secure that situation? *Her system of repre-
sentation is notoriously incorrect*, though not
founded (or would we say exercised) on the
principle of what in England is called "rot-
ten boroughs"—yet partaking of its nature,
inasmuch as a *minority guides the majority.*—
Should this fact be denied, *let the reader refer
to Rowan and Columbus as a specimen of just
representation*, &c.

The Recorder then proceeds to point out
various other "faults," but with these we have
nothing to do at present; we only wish to
show, that the opposers of a Convention are
fully aware that the complaints of the West
are well founded; that the constitution sanc-
tions gross political injustice, and violates the
fundamental principle of our republican insti-
tutions, by giving to a minority the control of
the majority; and that their opposition to a Con-
vention has its origin altogether in selfish mo-
tives. That any sensible, intelligent man sin-
cerely thinks, that the "people have nothing
to complain of in our present constitution,"
requires more faith than we possess, to believe;
we must therefore attribute the determined
opposition to even the slightest change in our
present system, to any thing else than an hon-
est conviction of right.

The last Wilmington Recorder has come
out on the *Presidential Election*, and, as we
expected, in favor of Mr. Crawford. We see
nothing in the editor's remarks, worthy of
particular notice, unless it be the following:—
"We should hardly suppose our readers could
expect to be presented with any other name,
from among the *present* candidates, or, indeed,
any other that might offer, than that of *Wil-
liam H. Crawford.*" The readers of the Re-
corder, we doubt not, had good grounds for
this expectation; and we may say farther, this
expectation was by no means confined to his
readers. The Recorder, therefore, on this
subject, has had the singular felicity of disap-
pointing no one; and we trust he will still con-
tinue to meet the expectations of all, by man-
fully supporting the *Treasury Candidate.*

Mr. Crawford's prospects in Georgia.

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable citizen
of Milledgeville, Ga. to the editors of the Sentinel,
dated Oct. 20, 1823.

"You will have learned from the public pa-
pers, that the election for members of the legis-
lature has just taken place, and they have been
chosen almost solely with a view to the choice
of governor, who is elected by joint ballot of
both houses. The Crawford party have bro't
forward William Troup as their candidate for
governor, (one of the most popular men in
the state, and against whom little can be said
except that he is the *friend of Crawford,*) and
have exerted their whole strength to place
those individuals in the legislature who are
friendly to his election. Yet we have now re-
turns from every county in the state, and it is
almost certain that there will be a majority in
favor of Mr. Talbot, (the Clark candidate, as
he is called here,) who is supposed to be friend-
ly to Mr. Calhoun, and openly opposed to
Crawford. Our legislature will meet the first
of next month, and if Mr. Talbot should be
elected, as is now generally believed he will
be, it will furnish pretty conclusive evidence
that there is a majority in this state opposed
to Mr. Crawford. His popularity has been
fairly tested, I think, in this election, through-
out every county; the late choice of repre-
sentatives has been manifestly a struggle be-
tween the Crawford and the Clark party. We
cannot speak confidently upon the subject un-
til the first few days of the session, because
every engine of corruption and intrigue are
yet in motion to secure Troup a majority.

"Crawford has lost much ground here dur-
ing the past year; and should it become cer-
tain that he will not be generally supported for
President elsewhere, I am of opinion that his
party will be disheartened, and his opponents
encouraged to such a degree, as to render it
impossible for him to receive the votes of this
state.

"There are more who support him here
from a feeling of *state pride*, than from a con-
viction of his merits; and this feeling, unwor-
thy as it is, will go very far. A majority of
the presses are in his favor. Yet the most of
these presses, five or six years back, reviled
him in the most abusive terms. My conclu-
sion is, that he was never a great favorite ei-
ther with the press or the people; but that
most of the appointments he has received
from the legislature of this state, were obtain-
ed by means of the most reprehensible in-
trigue—upon the principle of bargain and sale!
I believe him to be a dangerous man, whose
elevation to the presidential chair would be a
public calamity.

"I am inclined to believe that all the oppo-
nents of Crawford will unite in Mr. Calhoun,
against whom there are fewer prejudices, than
against either of the other candidates."

[*Newbern Sentinel.*

Among the articles exhibited at the late Fair
at Hartford, Con. a Cloak manufactured by
Miss Sarah H. Hubbard, excited the most un-
qualified approbation. "The colors, in imi-
tation of the Scotch plaid, were on the whole
more beautifully and tastefully arranged than
any specimen of that article which had been
seen. The fabric was of exceeding fine and
soft Cassimere. The collar was lined with the
skins of moles; and the whole presented a ve-
ry superb article of apparel. Miss H. also
presented a long shawl of Cassimere, with a
beautiful border, worked by herself. The so-
ciety awarded Miss H. an extra premium of
five dollars."

AMERICAN TEA.

A letter from W. Y. Lewis of New-Orleans,
states that Mr. Mallett, of Louisiana, had suc-
ceeded in raising Green Tea from the seed. His
plantation is near the river Amite. The bed of
shrubs is of considerable extent. The climate
appears to favor its growth. Mr. M. thinks the
shrub might be cultivated with perfect success
if proper attention was paid to it. A specimen
of the Hyson Tea, thus raised in the south, ac-
companied Mr. Lewis's letter, and on repeated
trial has been found to be palatable and re-
freshing. The rolling and twisting operation
upon the leaves, and the scenting and flavoring
by other sweet scented substances, seem to be
all that was wanting to render it equal to the
article we import from Canton. In short, there
is every reason to believe, that the U. States
is as favourable as China for the cultivation of
the tea plant. The only doubt is, whether, in
our state of society, the labor of our citizens
cannot be more profitably bestowed than in the
rearing of this vegetable.—*N. E. paper.*

ROBBERS BEATEN BY A BULL DOG.

In South Reading, (Mass.) on Tuesday even-
ing last, about 8 o'clock, two robbers entered
a Shoemaker's shop and stole a bag of shoes
worth 40 or 50 dollars, and made off. They
had not proceeded far before the bag was miss-
ed, when a young man, by the name of Oliver
Swain, mounted his horse and foollwed them,
accompanied by his large Bull Dog. He over-
took them in the woods, dark and rainy, and
hailed them, upon which one fled, and the
other kept the road with his booty. Mr. Swain
dismounted and bravely demanded the shoes.
The robber refused to give them up, and Mr.
S. commanded his dog to attack him. The
faithful animal soon stripped the rogue of most
of his clothes and a portion of his skin. The
robber finding that Mr. S. was alone, hailed his
comrade, saying, "there is but *one*—come on
and we'll fix him." He then seized Mr. S.
and got him down, but he was set at liberty by
his dog before the other depredator appeared,
and discovering that he was in danger, he
caught the bag of shoes, re-mounted his horse,
and proceeded homewards, while the dog act-
ed as a rear guard.

The next morning the scene of battle was
inspected, when there was found most of the
villain's clothes in rags and stained with blood.

[Boston Palladium.

MARRIED,

In Marlborough, S. C. on the 30th ult. Mr. Francis
Hinds, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Mr. William Scale.
At the same place, on the 6th inst. Mr. Peter Mac-
Intyre, late of Richmond county, N. C. to Miss Ann,
daughter of Mr. William Scale.

DIED,

In Robeson county, on the 5th inst. at the house of
Mr. John Purcell, Mr. Lauchlin MacDonald, Stage
Driver, much regretted by his friends and those who
were personally acquainted with him. In the same
county, on the 9th inst. Mr. Neill Ferguson; and on
the same day, Mr. Archibald M'Lachlon, at an ad-
vanced age; and on the 10th inst. in Richmond coun-
ty, Miss Catharine MacGill, daughter of Mr. Allen
MacGill.

In Chatham county, a few weeks since, Mr. H. W.
Auld.

At Wilmington, on the 17th inst. after an illness of
9 or 10 days, Capt. George Cameron.

On Monday evening last, in Bladen county, Major
Archibald S. M'Kay.

With feelings of regret, we announce the decease
of one of our valuable citizens.—Dr. Thomas De-
graffenreid, at his residence on Deep river, in Moore
county, expired on Sabbath evening, the 19th ult.
after a severe illness of ten days. His disease was sup-
posed to be a violent bilious fever, which he bore
with patience and resignation. Soon after he was
taken unwell, he told his friends his sickness would
terminate in death. He continued under this im-
pression while capable of speaking. He appeared,
during his sickness, under a deep religious concern
—for days before his death, he was much engaged in
prayer to God, that he would pardon his sins and
prepare him for a happy immortality. When asked
by a friend, what he wanted? he answered, nothing
but Jesus. We feel happy in saying, that we hope
he found the Saviour precious to his soul. While a
few verses of the sacred scriptures were read to him,
he seemed to experience the consolations of grace;
and from that time to the moment of his death, he
appeared easy and composed. He has left a wife and
infant to deplore his early death. But, under this
heavy affliction, they have the consolation of believ-
ing that their loss is his great gain.—*Raleigh Star.*

Marine News.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

FROM THE CAPE-FEAR RECORDER, NOV. 8, 1823.

ARRIVED.

Ship Alexander, Packard, from New-York, to J.
Usher.

Brig John Smith, Brayton, from Havana, to W. H.
Lippitt.

Schr. Regulator, M'Ilhenny, from Charleston.

Schr. Empire, White, from Middletown.

Schr. Carrier, Mayo, from Boston, to J. A. Berry
& Co.

Sloop Avon, Hodges, Jr. 48 hours from Charles-
ton. Merchandise, to James Usher, and potatoes, to
the master.

CLEARED,

Brig Rapid, Pierce, for Barbadoes, by Lazarus &
Whitmarsh.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Wilmington, Nov. 10.—Arrived, since the 8th inst.
Schr. Azora, Beattie, from New-York. Cleared,
brig Numa, Weeks, for St. Croix.

State of North-Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

WHEREAS Duncan Smith makes oath before
me, D. Ochiltree, a Justice of the Peace for
the county aforesaid, that on or about the 7th inst.
he lost or mislaid a note of hand on Robert Campbell,
for one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and ninety
five cents, dated the 11th Sept. 1822, with a credit,
as he believes, of fifty dollars on the back; and fur-
ther, that he has not traded or disposed of the said
note in any manner whatever.

DUNCAN SMITH.

Sworn to and subscribed, at Fayetteville, the 11th
day of November, 1823, before me,

D. OCHILTREE, *S. J. P.*

N. B. All persons are forewarned trading for the
said note, also the said Robert Campbell from paying
it to any other person than myself or order.

3wt26 D. SMITH.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1823.

Blanks of all kinds,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRICES CURRENT,

CORRECTED WEEKLY

BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDISE.	*Qua'ty rated.*	*From D. C.*	*To D. C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	3	4
Beef, Northern	bbl.	7 50	8 00
Brandy, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 00	1 50
Apple, scarce.	do	45	50
Peach,	do.	50	62½
Bacon,	lb.	9	10
Beeswax,	do.	30	31
Butter,	do	15	20
Bagging (abundant)	yard,	28	32
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	28	29
2d & 3d qual.	do	26	28
Candles, Mould,	do	12	15
Spermaceti,	do		34
Cotton, (good dem'd)	do	4½	15
Corn,	bushel	135	40
Copperas	lb.	3½	4
Flax	do	15	17
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	1 00	
Flour, Fine, ?	barrel.	5	6
Superfine, ?	do	5½	
Fish, Herrings	do	5 00	6 00
Mullet	do	6 00	
Feathers	lb.	35	37½
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	90	1 10
Country,	do	43	45
Ginger	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	groce	12½	
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	lb.		
West India,	do		
Iron,	100 lb.	3 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2 50	
Flotant	do	3 00	
Lime,	cask,	2 00	3 00
Lard	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	35	37½
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3 00	5 00
Lead, Bar	lb.	9	10
Logwood	100 lb.	3 00	
Molasses,	gallon,	35	38
Nutmegs	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	8	
Wrought	do		
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	do	60	65
Shingles	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	bush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	g do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	lb.	24	26
Pimento,	do	25	27
Plaster Paris,	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	do		
Paints, White Lead	do	3 25	3 75
Spanish Brown	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 10
Wind. Island.	do	70	80
New-England,	do	45	50
Rice,	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags	lb.	2	6
Shot,	Bag,	3 00	
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	10 00	10 50
Common,	do	8 50	9 50
Loaf,	lb.	17	20
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	1 00	
Turks Island,	do	85	90
St. Ubes, &c.	do	85	90
Salts, Epsom	lb.	25	30
Glauber	do	7¾	
Steel, American	do	8	9
E. Blistered	do	14	16
German	do	15	18
Salt-Petre	do	12½	20
Tallow,	do	7	8
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1 65	2 00
Hyson,	do	1 20	1 25
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	3 00	4 00
Manufactured,	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris	lb.	65	
Wheat,	bush.	1	1 10
Whiskey,	gallon,	40	42
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	do	80	

Sales at Auction.

ON Tuesday, 18th inst. at the subscribers' store,
the entire stock of a Mercantile House, sold to
close the concern, consisting of Groceries, Dry-
Goods, Hard-ware and Cutlery, &c. Conditions at
sale. WILLKINGS & CO.

Nov. 12, 1823.—1w

P. J. Tillinghast,

Offers for sale the following staple articles, to wit:
25 ps. prime heavy Cotton bagging
20 do. Hessian do
1 bale heavy twine, for sewing cotton bagging
5 ps. Porter sheetings and Oznaburgs
100 straws half pint Tumblers
12 casks prime Northern Cheese
25 bbls. Irish Potatoes
20 bbls. good Muscovado sugar
50 bbls. Loaf do
5 hhds. Molasses
1 hhd. best Jamaica Rum
3 do N. E. do
30 bags prime green Porto Rico Coffee
75 casks well assorted cut Nails and Brads
3 casks wrought do
10 bbls. green Copperas
15 tons assorted Russia and Swedes Iron
1500 bush. Liverpool ground Salt
25 sacks blown do

ALSO,

DOMESTIC GOODS—150 ps. assorted brown,
bleached, Plaids, Stripes, Chambrays, 6 4 Ginghams,
Checks, Diaper, Ticking, &c.

INDIA GOODS—Plaid Florentine, blk. Levan-
tine, Sinchews, Sarcenets, blk. handkerchiefs, and
yellow Nankeens. Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson
and Bohea Teas.

ENGLISH GOODS, of the latest importations—
Hard Ware, Cutlery and Hollow Ware.

10 kegs Dupont's Powder; Shot and Bar Lead;
Pepper, Spice and pure ground Ginger; Linseed,
Lamp and Tanners' Oil; Paints, dry and in oil; In-
digo; Logwood and Madder; Men's, women's, boy's
and girl's stout leather and best Morocco Shoes and
Bootees:—Together with a variety of other mer-
chandise.

Part of the above Goods in store, the remainder
soon expected to hand.

Nov. 12, 1823.—6t29

New Goods.

WILLIAMS & FENN, have just received a fresh
supply of DRY GOODS, suitable for the sea-
son, which they will sell on as good terms as they
can be purchased in this place. Those wishing to
purchase, are invited to call and examine them, at
their old stand on Person street, first door east of
Wm. Spader.

They have, also, 30 casks Cheese,
175 boxes Segars.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Nov. 6, 1823.—3*

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late
arrivals,

2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest im-
portations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low
as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Coun-
try merchants, and all who deal in the above goods,
are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few
doors west of the State-House, Hay-street, Fayette-
ville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, col-
ored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as
when new. A. W.

24*

Apple Trees.

WANTED to purchase, 150 Hughes' Crab Apple
grafted Trees, and 50 grafted Horse Apple
do: the trees to be delivered on board the Steam
Boat or in Wilmington. Apply to Jno. McRae, Fay-
etteville.

Nov. 12, 1823.—24*

Dissolution.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the
firm of BALLARD & SINGLETARY, is this
day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons in-
debted to said firm, are requested to call at the store
of William W. Ballard, one door east of the Cape
Fear Bank, and settle their accounts without delay.

WM. W. BALLARD,
BENJ. SINGLETARY.

Nov. 1, 1823.—3 26

NOTICE.

THE subscriber gives notice to those indebted to
him, at the Porter House, Hay-street, to call and
settle the same, at his store, Green-street. Those
who avail themselves of this notice, will save costs.

A. BAILY.

November 12.——1w.

FALL GOODS.
Stuart, Birdsall & Co.

HAVE just received an *EXTENSIVE ASSORT-
MENT* of seasonable GOODS which they of-
fer to their customers and the public, wholesale and
retail, at prices much below former rates.

Among their assortment are:

Extra supr. London Cloths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse, and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery and Bocking Baize
Ditto, for Table Covers
Sattinets—and twilled domestic negro cloths
Kerseys, Planes and Sagathies
3, 3½ and 4 point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, } PLAIDS.
Domestic Caroline, }
Circassian, and }
Tartan, }
Cashmere, } SHAWLS AND HKDFS.
Merino. Printed, }
and Cassimere }
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped } SILKS.
Do coloured do. }
Do black Gros De Naples }
Do do Italian Lustring }
Do white Satinand Florence }
Silk Velvets, black, blue, crimson, &c.
Cotton do do do
Men's and women's blk. and col'd, worsted } Hosiery.
do Lamb's Wool }
blck and white Silk }
do do Cotton }
Ladies' Kid, }
Silk, }
Beaver and Castor } GLOVES.
Gentlemen's Woodstock, }
Buckskin }
York Tan, }
and Silk }
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 4-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings and } Domestic.
Sheetings }
do do bleached do do }
3-4 and 6-4 common and sup'r. checks, }
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes. }
4-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
5-4 do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant Tambour'd and Sewed, Swiss, } Muslins.
Mull and Book, }
do plain do do }
Cambric and Jaconet do
Shell, Tuck and Side Combs
Horn do and dressing do
A few pieces handsome Carpeting
Whittemore's Cotton Cards, and
A general assortment of Hardware and Groceries.

ALSO,

Cotton Bagging,
Twil'd Sacking and Osnaburgs.——23*

N. Rogers & Sons,

HAVE, in addition to their usual business, formed
an establishment for the purpose of transacting
Commission Business solely, under the firm of

E. & G. ROGERS & CO.

Reference to JOHN HUSKE.

November 4, 1823.——4t26.

For Liverpool,

THE SHIP WILLIAM,

JOSEPH GARDNER, Master,
270 tons burthen; has half her
freight engaged. For freight, or pas-
sage, apply to W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, or
J. F. & J. LIPPITT, Fayetteville.

November 6.——23tf.

Dentistry.

S. A. ANDREWS, Dentist, will open a room at
Jordan's Hotel, on Tuesday next, where he will
be happy to receive the orders of such as may need
assistance in his profession. He can perform the ope-
rations of setting, cleaning, filing or extracting teeth,
with neatness and despatch, and with little pain.

Ladies will be attended at their own houses, if re-
quested.

Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1823.——3t24r.

New Goods.

THE subscriber has just received from New-York
a full supply of GOODS, in his line, calculated
for the season, which he wishes to sell low for cash.

☞ One or two Journeymen Tailors will meet
with employment, on application to

3t24 D. SMITH.

New Works.

KONINGSMARK, the Long Finne, a story of the
new World, by the author of 'Letters from the
South,' &c.

The King of the Peak, by the author of 'The
Cavalier,' and

The Island, a poem, by Lord Byron,

For sale, at the Book Store of Jno. McRae.

Poetry.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

YET NOT FOR ME THY CHAPLET WEAVE.

FROM THE LITERARY GAZETTE.

For me, oh world! no chaplet weave:
Thy frowns I fear not, nor believe
Thy wanton smiles, and summer glow,
Deceptive as retiring snow:
For me, thy grandeur's all too high,
And danger lurks its steps too nigh:
Then not for me thy chaplet weave,
For all thy pleasures but deceive.

Let Beauty, with its eye of fire
With maddening love the gay inspire;
Let War, in panoply arrayed
Unsheath the Chieftain's ready blade:
Let Glory rear its plumed crest,
And dazzle with its glittering vest:
Yet not for me thy chaplet weave;
Thy smiles are false—thy hopes deceive.

Let the full cup of Pleasure teem
With draughts from fair Calypso's stream,
Which shrouds the soul's immortal flame
Beneath the brute's degraded frame;
Though fair the flowers that here entice,
All, all too costly is the price;
Such chaplet, therefore, do not weave,
The flow'rs decay—the draughts deceive!

Nor weave for me Ambition's wreath,
It is the bloody meed of Death;
Asp-like, foul murder nestles there,
Entwin'd with folds of grim despair!
And oh! weave not the wreath that binds
The brows of sordid, selfish minds;
Like those, entwine no wreaths for me,
They show too much, oh world! of thee!

Nor the bright wreath of riches twine,
Dug from Golconda's purest mine;
Nor dazzling stones, that proudly gem
An empire's envied diadem.
No; twine for me the Christian's crown,
And let the wreath that decks my brow
From pure Religion's branches grow!

FRIENDSHIP AND LOVE.

The smiles of the summer no longer are glowing,
And dead are the blossoms which hung from the tree,
And dark from the mountains the streamlet is flowing,
And frozen the dew-drop that spangled the lea:
But the tempest of winter may strip every bower,
And rifle the verdure of garden and grove,
We heed not the storm, though around us it lower,
Whilst the heart is devoted to friendship and love.

Dear social affection of Eden, still breathing
Thy magic can teach every landscape to bloom,
The bare waving branches with blossoms enwreathing
And bid them the tints of fresh roses assume: [ing
Then what! though no verdure embellish the bower,
Nor strains of sweet melody gladden the grove;
We fear thee not, Winter, we'll baffle thy power,
Whilst the heart is devoted to friendship and love.

SELECTIONS,

Literary, Religious, &c.

STATE OF MANNERS IN ENGLAND PREVIOUS TO 1678.

From a Ms. of Aubrey's in the Ashmole Library, Oxon.

Before the last civil wars, in gentlemen's houses, at Christmas, the first dish that was brought to the table was a boar's head, with a lemon in his mouth. At Queen's College, Oxon, they still retain this custom; the bearer of it to the hall singing to the old tune in old Latin rhyme, "*Apri caput defero, &c.*"

Heretofore, noblemen and gentlemen of fine estates, had their heralds, who wore their coat of arms at Christmas, and other solemn times, and cried, "Largesse," thrice.

In days of yore, lords and gentlemen lived in the country like petty kings; had jura regalia belonging to seigniories: had castles and boroughs; had gallows within their liberties, where they could try, condemn, and execute; never went to London but in parliament time, or once a year to do their homage to the king. They always ate in their Gothic halls, at the high table or orsille, (which is a little room at the upper end of the hall, where a table stands,) with the folks at the side table. The meat was served up by watch words; jacks are but of late invention; the poor boys did turn the spits, and licked the drippings for their pains. The beds of the men servants and retainers were in the hall. In the hall, mumming and loaf stealing, and other Christmas sports were performed.

The hearth was commonly in the middle, whence the saying 'Round about our coal fire.'

In the halls and parlors of the great houses were written texts of scripture, on painted cloths.

The first dish that was brought to table on Easter day, was a red herring riding away on horseback: i. e. a herring ordered by the cook, something after the likeness of a man on horseback, set in a corn salad.

The custom of eating a gammon of bacon at Easter (which is still kept up in many parts of England) was founded on this, viz: to show their abhorrence to Judaism, at that solemn commemoration of our Lord's resurrection.

Before the Reformation, there were no poor rates—the charitable doles given at the religious houses, and the church ale in every parish did the business. In every parish there was a church house, to which belonged spits, pots, &c. for dressing provision. Here the housekeepers met and were merry, and gave their charity. The young people came thereto, and had dancing, bowling, shooting at butts, &c. Mr. A. Wood assures me there were few or no alms houses before the time of Henry VIII. That at Oxon, opposite Christ Church, was one of the most ancient in England.

In every church there was a poor's box; and the like at great inns.

The lawyers say that, before the time of Henry VIII, one shall hardly find an action on the case, as for slander, &c. once in a year *quod nota.*

At the parish priest's house in France, especially in Languedoc, the table cloths were on the board all day long, and ready for what was in the house to be put thereon for strangers, travellers, friars, pilgrims.—So it was here, I have heard my grandfather say in his grandfather's time.

A neat built chapel and a spacious hall were all the rooms of note; the rest were small. At Tomarton, in Gloucestershire, anciently the seat of the River's, is a dungeon thirteen or fourteen feet deep; about four feet high are iron rings fastened in the wall, which were probably to tie offending *villains* to; and all lords of manors had this power over their offending villains, (or socage tenants,) and had all of them, no doubt, such places for punishment. It is well known, all castles had dungeons, and I believe so had monasteries; for they had often within themselves power of life and death.

Every baron, or gentleman of estate, kept horses for men-at-arms. Some had their armories sufficient to furnish out some hundreds of men. The halls of the Justice of Peace were dreadful to behold. The screen was garnished with corslets and helmets, gaping with open mouths, with coats of mail, lances, pikes, halberts, brown bills, and bucklers.

Public inns were rare. Travellers were entertained at religious houses for three days together, if occasion served. The meetings of the gentry were not at taverns, but in the fields or forests, with their hawks and hounds, and their bugle horns in silken bawderies.

In the last age, every gentlemanlike man kept a sparrow-hawke, and a priest kept a hobby, as Dame Julien Barnes teaches us, (who wrote a book of sports in Henry the Seventh's time.) It was a diversion of young gentlemen to man sparrow-hawkes and morelines.

Before the feast, or wake of the dedication of a church, they sat all night fasting and praying, viz. at the eve of the wake.—In Easter holidays was the clerk's ale for his benefit, and the solace of the neighborhood.

In these times, besides the jolities mentioned, they had their pilgrimages to several shrines, as to Washington, Canterbury, Glastonbury, Bromholm, &c. Then the crusades to the holy wars were magnificent and gave rise to the adventures of knights errant and romances. The solemnity attending processions in and about churches, and the perambulations of the fields, were great diversions also of those times.

Glass windows in churches and gentlemen's houses, were rare before the time of Henry VIII. In my own remembrance, before the civil wars, copy-holders and poor people had none. In Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, and Salop, it is so still.—About ninety years ago, the gentlemen's and noblemen's coats were of the fashion of the beadles and yeomen of the guard, (i. e. gathered at the middle.) The benchers in the Inns of Court still retain that fashion in the make of their gowns.

Captain Silas Taylor says "that, in the days of yore, when a church was to be built, they watched and prayed on the vigil of the dedication; and took that part of the horizon when the sun arose for the east; which makes that variation so that few stand true, except those built between the equinoxes."

Mr. Dugle told me, that, about Henry the Third's time, the Pope gave a bull, or patent, to a company of Italian architects, to travel up and down Europe to build churches.

The use of *your humble servant* first came into England in the time of Queen Mary, daughter of Henry the fourth, of France, which is derived from *votre tres humble serviteur.* The usual salutation before that time was, *God keep you, God be with you;* and among the vulgar, *How dy'e do!* with a hearty thump on the shoulder.

Till this time the court itself was unpolished and unmannered. King James' Court was so far from being civil to women, that the ladies, nay, the Queen herself, could hardly pass the King's apartment without receiving some affront.

An arm-chair is an admirable piece of furniture; it is of the last utility to a meditative man. In the long winter evenings it is sometimes delightful, and always prudent, to recline one's self in it, far from noisy parties and entertainments. A good fire, some books, and pens, are unfailing resources against the power of ennui. How pleasant, too, to forget sometimes both book and pen, and, surring the fire, to abandon one's self to some agreeable meditation, or to string together rhymes for the amusement of one's friends! The hours then glide gently over you, and fall into eternity without your feeling their melancholy lapse.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

There is something very sad in the death of friends. We seem to provide for our own mortality, and make up our minds to die. We are warned by sickness, fever and ague, and a hundred dull infirmities; but when our *friends* pass away, we lament them as though we had considered them immortal.

"'Tis a perilous trust when a man ties his hope to so frail a thing as woman. They are so gentle, so affectionate, so true in sorrow, so untired and untiring; but the leaf withers not sooner, the tropic lights fade not more abruptly into darkness. They die and are taken from us, and we weep; and our friends tell us it is not wise to grieve, for all that which is mortal perisheth. They do not know that "We grieve the more, because we grieve in vain."

"If our grief could bring back the dead, it would be stormy and loud—we should disturb the sunny quiet of day—we should startle the dull night from her repose; but our *hearts* would not grieve as they grieve now, when hope is dead within us * *

"I remember, even as a grey headed man remembers, clearly and more distinctly than the things of yesterday, that which happened long ago. I remember when I was about four years of age, how I learned to spell and was sent daily in the servant's hand to a little day school, to fight my way, (amidst a score of urchins) through the perils of the Alphabet. I had no ambition then, no hatred, no uncharitableness. I had no *organs* for such things. Well, when my fifth year was running into my sixth year, I was busied with parables and scripture history, (the only food which nourished my infant mind.) I was much noticed by a young person—a female. I was at that time living with an old relation in H——shire, and I still preserve the recollection of Miss R's tender condescension towards me. She was a pretty delicate girl, and very amiable; and I became (yes it is true, for I remembered the strong feelings of the time) *enamoured of her.* My love had the fire of passion, but not the clay which drags it downwards; it partook of the innocence of my years while it etherialised me. Whether it was the divinity of beauty that stung me, or rather that lifted me above the darkness and immaturity of childhood—I know not; but my feelings were any but childish. By some strong intuition, I felt that there was a difference (I knew not what) that called forth an extraordinary and impetuous regard.

"She was the first object (save my mother,) that I ever attached myself to. I had better have loved a flower—a weed. For when I knew her, she had the seeds of death within her. Consumption had caught her; his sickly hands were upon her, like the canker on the rose, and she drew out a perilous unearthly bloom.—The hues and vigour of life were flashing too quickly through her cheek—(yet how pale she was at times)— he wasted a month in an hour; a year in a month; and at last died in the stormy autum time, when the breath of summer had left her.

"The last time I ever saw her, was as well as I can recollect, in October or late in September. I was told that Miss R was ill, was very ill, and that perhaps I might not see her again. Death I could not of course comprehend; but I understood perfectly what was a perpetual absence, from my petty friend. Whether I wept or raved, or how it was, I do not know; but I was taken to visit her. It was a cool day and the red and brown leaves were plentiful on the trees; and it was in the afternoon when we arrived at the old fashioned country house, which stood at some distance from the high road. The sun was near his sitting; but the whole of the wide west was illuminated, and threw crimson and scarlet colours on the windows, over which hung a cloud of vine stalks, and changing leaves that dropped by scores on every summons of the blast. There she sat in a parlour full of flowers—among China roses and glittering ice plants, and myrtles which no longer blossomed. She was sitting (as I entered) in a large arm-chair covered with white—like a faded Flora, and was looking at the sun; but she turned her bright and gentle looks on me, and the pink bloom dimpled on her cheek as she smiled and gave me welcome. I looked on her, as it seems, even now through what a waste of years! I see her cheek at first like a lily just tinged, but afterwards deepening into the brightest red, from the agitation perhaps of meeting with visiters. The flowers that were around looked as fragile as herself—Summer companions. But the wild autumn was around her and them, and the winter himself was coming. He came almost before his time, cold and remorseless, and she shrank—and withered; and died. The rose blooms, and the myrtles lived on a little longer; but the crimson beauty of her cheeks faded forever.

Music.—A new Song, "*Whene'er I see those smiling eyes,*" the poetry by Moore, the music by Gilfert, is just published at New-York. There is said to be a simplicity and softness in the melody, which will be likely to make it as great a favorite with the ladies, as "*I left thee where I found thee love,*" of which upwards of one thousand copies were sold at New-York and Philadelphia only.

FROM ACKERMAN'S REPOSITORY.

THE PINCH OF SNUFF.

It is now many years since a widow of about twenty, who had some business at Brussels, stopped for a short time at a hotel in that city; she dined at the *table d'hote*, and generally spent a part of the evening in the public room. The youthful widow whose name was Dorval, was precisely that sort of person, whom the men all adore and the women abuse; the former declared she was the loveliest, the most bewitching of creatures; the latter vowed she had not the smallest claim to beauty. Whatever were her claims, however, one thing is certain—the coldest hearts found her irresistible. Her slight but finely rounded form, though too *petite* for dignity, was a model of grace; her features could not boast that cold regularity which in the critic's eye, constitutes beauty; but the brilliancy of her complexion, the varied expression of her sparkling eyes, and the bewitching archness of her smile, rendered her a dangerous object to a man of sensibility. She had been only a few days at the hotel, when an English gentleman chanced to dine at the public table; he was struck at the first glance with her charms, and being well acquainted with foreign manners, he thought he might address himself rather freely to a lady whom he found at a *table d'hote.* He complimented her; she replied with spirit but with becoming reserve. The Englishman, whom we shall name Milborne, became every moment more fascinated: puzzled, however, by the apparent inconsistency in her situation and manners, he asked if she would accompany him to the theatre: she refused in a tone which showed plainly that she considered the proposal as an insult. "Very well," cried Milborne, pulling out an elegant snuff box, "then you shall take a pinch of snuff." "I never take snuff, Sir," cried the widow, turning up her pretty little nose with an air of ineffable disdain.

"So much the worse, madam; you lose one of the greatest pleasures in life. I have tried all sorts of enjoyments; one thing fatigued, another disgusted me; this pleasure brought repentance, and that satiety. At last I determined to look out for something of which I should not tire. It suddenly struck me, that, in my fits of vexation and *ennui*, I had found occasional relief from a pinch of snuff: so I became a snuff-taker five years ago, and from that time to the present I have had no *ennui.* Come, madam, let me advise you to try my remedy for this distemper, with which we are all visited more or less."

"I have no occasion for it," replied the lady coldly; "I am not troubled with *ennui*—and if I were I should think there are more rational means of dispelling it."

"Name them, madam, if you please."

"Reading, reflection; the offices of benevolence, the pleasures of society."

Ah! madam, I have tried all that—reading set me to sleep, reflection made my head ache; benevolence I own is pretty well, but one cannot occupy one's self in that way from morning till night: as to the pleasures of society, I have been cheated by one half of my acquaintance; and laughed at by the other; I am therefore not very favorably disposed to mankind. So you see, madam, I have nothing left for it but to amuse myself in this way;" and opening his snuff box, he took a pinch, and presented it to her.

Thoroughly provoked at what she considered unpardonable rudeness, she rose to leave the room. "Nay, madam," cried Milborne, starting up, "you must not go in anger."—"I am not angry sir," cried the lady, then trying to disengage her hand which he had taken hold of.—"You forgive me, then?"—Yes, replied she, but not in the most placid tone in the world. "Very well then; to prove that you don't bear malice, take a pinch of snuff."

At these words, the widow's patience and temper forsook her; she burst into tears. Some of the gentlemen present advanced, and one of them, Comte de S. asked Milborne in a haughty tone, what he meant by insulting the lady. The Englishman immediately took fire; he replied in a tone of defiance, which frightened Madame Dorval. She endeavoured to stifle the dispute, by protesting that she was not offended; but the gentlemen were both too hot headed to be easily pacified; they dissembled their resentment till the widow had left the room; but as soon as she did, the dispute was renewed. In a few minutes it rose to such a height, that a meeting was arranged for the following morning; and thus, for no greater cause than a lady's refusal to take a pinch of snuff, two men, who were not destitute either of common sense or principle, so far in their anger forgot both, as to be guilty of the folly and impiety of risking their own, and seeking each other's life.

Both perhaps repented when the challenge was given and accepted; but it was then, according to the notions of false honor so prevalent among mankind, too late. They retired to their respective apartments, Milborne wrote two or three letters, and began to pace his room, deeply engaged in ruminating on the probable event of the approaching meeting.

Suddenly he fancied he smelt fire; he threw open the door of his chamber and beheld the stair case enveloped in smoke. He first tho't of others, he ran to the different apartments, vociferating "Fire!" In a few moments every body in the house was alarmed: all hastened to escape, and Milborne, on going down stairs, found the greater part of the inmates assembled in the street before the door of the house. It was indeed time, for the flames were bursting out in every direction. The first person that Milborne saw, was his antagonist. "My God!" cried the Englishman at sight of him, "where is Madame Dorval?" They looked eagerly around; she was not to be seen.

"Oh, heavens!" exclaimed the young lord, "she must be lost—see her chamber is on fire."—"A ladder, quick!" cried Milborne—"We have not one—if we had it would be of no use; you must perish without being able to save her."—"I will try, however," cried Milborne, and breaking from his antagonist, who shocked at the sudden death to which he seemed devoting himself, caught hold of his arm, he rushed back into the flames.

"He will be lost!" exclaimed the bystanders. "No no!" cried Comte de S.——"Providence will not suffer him to perish;" and he hastened in search of a ladder, which he recollected to have seen in the morning at a little distance from the hotel. He was fortunate enough to find it: in a few moments it was reared against the window at which Milborne had been seen with Madame in his arms.

"God be praised," cried the Englishman fervently, as he descended with his lovely burthen, whom terror had deprived of her senses.—"God be praised!" was echoed by all present with a feeling of mingled joy and terror, as they saw the floor of her apartment, fall in with a terrible crash. Milborne had found her lying insensible on her bed: he wrapped her in a blanket, and so saved her from being burnt, but he was himself very much scorched. He delivered her to the care of the women; and it being by this time ascertained that no lives were lost, Milborne and the Compte hastened to convey her to a new lodging. She was at that moment hardly capable of speaking, but she begged to see her preserver in the morning. The gentlemen then separated to take some repose, but not before they had shaken hands in amity.

The next morning Milborne waited on the widow. "Ah! my preserver!" cried she, starting up as he entered, and clasping his hands in hers, "what shall I say to you, how can I thank you? how can I ever repay?"—"Repay! honor me—take a pinch of snuff," cried Milborne, in a tone of affected gaiety, which ill disguised the emotions the beautiful widow's fervent gratitude had called forth. My readers will believe this time she did not refuse. "Don't you find it excellent?" cried Milborne,—"Yes, excellent indeed," replied she, when the fit of sneezing which occasioned had subsided.—"I thought," said Milborne, in a tone of triumph, "you could not fail to like it if once you could be prevailed on to taste it; but there is nothing; I have with me samples of the different kinds of snuff that are used, and some which I myself introduced, and had compounded under my own direction: you shall try them all."

The widow would perhaps rather have been excused from giving this proof of her gratitude, but what could she deny to her deliverer? We do not know how far she became a connoisseur in snuff, for in very few days Milborne found that his *penchant* for it began to be superseded by another *penchant;* in short, the widow's fine eyes caused certain uneasy sensations which even his favorite amusement of snuff taking could not dissipate. One day while he was sitting with her, he suddenly fell into a fit of abstraction; and let the box which he held open in his hand drop from it upon the floor. "How unlucky! you have spilled all your snuff," cried Madame Dorval, stooping to pick up the box. "Never mind," gently detaining her hand as she presented it to him; "snuff is a good thing, but it is not a panacea for every care."

"Indeed!" cried the widow with surprise, "and pray when did you discover this?"

"Not till to day: I have taken three times my usual quantity, in order to get you out of my head: but I can't: it is clearly there is only one way to settle that matter satisfactorily: I must either marry you, or run away from you. Say, my dear madam, which shall I do?"

"Run away to be sure," cried the widow; but what signifies what a woman says when her eyes contradict her tongue. Milborne trusted to the former, and he was right: he pressed his suit with success: mutual explanations took place. The Englishman was a rich, whimsical, but good minded being: the widow was virtuous and well born, but comparatively poor. No obstacles opposed a union which was mutually desired. In the course of a few years after it had taken place, Milborne was the father of two lovely children: their infantine caresses and the affection of his beautiful wife occupied him so completely, that he no longer felt ennui: we are assured that his snuff box was discarded.